

Edgecombe County Matters—Judge Merrimon.

We were in attendance during a portion of the session of Edgecombe Superior Court during the present week. His Honor, Judge Merrimon, presided. The Judge made the most favorable impression, and has thus far given entire satisfaction. We have seldom known a judicial officer who gave such general satisfaction, and was so eminently fitted for his position. His charge was full and thorough, and while replete with the most valuable instruction for the Grand Jury, it was calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the people at large. We regret to learn from him, that it is his intention to resign during the coming winter. We will regard such action on his part as a public calamity. The State, however, cannot expect to retain for any length of time, in the present condition of affairs, first class lawyers upon the Superior Court Bench, with the salaries now paid. We are adverse to increasing the expenses of the Government, but cheap Judges is very poor economy. But few of our lawyers are able to fill positions of honor, upon inadequate pay, while many might be moved with the laudable ambition of serving the State in such capacities. We hope the day is far distant when the fair reputation of the North Carolina judiciary may suffer from false economy.

But little business of an interesting character was transacted during the earlier part of the week. On Wednesday John Taylor and Jim Knight, freedmen, were arraigned for the murder of John W. Cutchon, an account of which we published in full a few weeks since, and for the apprehension of the murderers a handsome reward was offered through our columns.—Judge Biggs and Mr. W. H. Johnston appeared in behalf of the negroes. Judge Howard and Messrs. John L. Bridgers and L. D. Fender assisted Attorney General Rogers in the prosecution. We left before this trial terminated and are not as yet advised as to the result.

The small amount of cases entered upon the criminal side of the docket, speaks well for the county, and especially so for the freedmen of that section. We saw but few of them arraigned even for offences that in some counties fill the Court Houses with negro clients, and furnish occupants for jails and offenders for the whipping-posts. We know that much of this is due to the former good discipline existing in that county; but we are forced to the conclusion that singular good fortune in the appointment of officers in charge of the Bureau, and an almost entire absence of Radical preachers, white and black, will furnish much reason for this state of affairs.

We noticed during the week quite a large number of business men from Wilmington, Petersburg, Norfolk and New York. All seemed to be busy, and from the appearance of the fields we would suppose the county will give business to a great many of them. With the exception of a crop here and there, injured by the rust, we have seldom seen better. While the rust will decrease the aggregate number of bales somewhat, the total amount is yet estimated at twelve to fourteen thousand bales.—We understand that something over twenty thousand acres have been planted in cotton.

The health of the county is unprecedentedly bad, though the sickness is not of a serious character. We heard it suggested, and we think not without much reason, that this is owing to the fact that many plantations unaccustomed, were not drained, while most were very imperfectly so.

Hon. W. T. Dortch.

We are pleased to be able to state that this distinguished gentleman has received a pardon at the hands of the President.—Mr. Dortch, has merited this confidence on the part of Mr. Johnson, not only by his course since the return of peace, but also by the faithful and honest manner he has always performed every duty devolving upon him in the important positions to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens.

There yet remains a few more distinguished citizens of the State, who are unpardoned. We hope that President Johnson will soon extend to them the same manifestation of approval and endorsement, he has already so generously granted to many of our people. We know that the wisdom and justice of such action has been made manifest by the good results already accomplished. Our people are loyal and faithful in the highest degree to their obligations as citizens, and we believe the President and the Conservatives of the North fully appreciate this fact. Governor Worth should not, as he doubtless does not cease to urge upon the attention of the Chief Executive, the claims of our unpardoned fellow-citizens.

Dentists' Convention.

The Dentists of North Carolina met in Greensboro' on the 5th inst., and organized an Association.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. B. F. Arrington, Wilmington; 1st Vice President, Dr. R. P. Bessent, Salisbury; 2d Vice President, Dr. J. W. Hunter, Salem; Recording Secretary, Dr. R. D. Flemming, Warrenton; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. V. E. Turner, Henderson; Treasurer, Dr. M. Banner, Mt. Airy.

The meetings of the Association are to be annual and semi-annual.

The first semi-annual meeting will be held in Raleigh, the 1st Wednesday, in December next.

The purpose of the Association is to elevate the standard of dental education and practice in the State.

We are glad to witness this concert of action on the part of the Dentists of our State. The association of gentlemen in all the professions, for their advancement, must have a most beneficial effect. We learn that much progress was made at this meeting to encourage dental education, and elevate the standard of the profession.

We hope the favorable circumstances under which the Association was inaugurated would do much to encourage the good undertaking.

Honesty and Manliness.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies the political destinies of the South were placed in the hands of that class of weak-minded and timid people who had done much to bring about our defeat, and stood then in mortal dread of the ill opinion of the Radicals. For all our sufferings, and for every political misfortune, an unmanly submission to, and a full propitiation of the Radicals was the certain and infallible remedy. Propitiate the Radicals and go in—say your soul's your own and STAY OUT, appeared to be their rule of action. Elections were held and men elected under these influences, and the whole South, at least, by silence gave their endorsement.

One demand after another was made, their terms governed more by the eagerness with which they were granted than the situation required, and granted with a haste and obsequiousness that told more of unmanly fear than honest conviction. Our political affairs, to satisfy these demands, passed into the hands of those, whose influence was supposed to be healthy at the North, and even the control of our corporations was taken from those who had been faithful to the South, and many prominent Confederates were avoided as if their touch was leprous. The grossest outrages were borne with a quiet submission that furnished a safe assurance for their repetition. Sympathy for the imprisoned and suffering living was not only suppressed, but expediency required the dead to "rot in cold obstruction." Our women, whose generous natures and honest hearts were not susceptible to the insidious appeals of fear or policy, were censured for the open expression of their feelings, as the good of the South required concessions and humiliations.

Our great reward, we were told, for all this sacrifice, would be reaped in the immediate admission of our Congressmen.—Their mere appearance in Washington, bearing the credentials of constituents, so humble and "unmistakably loyal," would be received with all the pomp and preparation that was proper to honor the return of the humble prodigal; our contrite spirit and concessions would purchase for us a full participation in the Government.

Sad experience has now, however, opened the eyes of the Southern people, and convinced them that after all these humiliating attempts to conciliate the Radicals, they are no better off than if they had contented themselves with an honest obedience to the Federal Constitution and the Law. We trust and believe that they have determined that the splendid reputation they won during a four years' contest against overwhelming numbers shall no longer be compromised by conduct, as useless as it is humiliating. Despair, which may overcome the stoutest heart, and momentary and universal panic which may daunt the bravest, may have furnished an excuse then, which could only now be regarded as cowardly fear, when our situation is too alarming for panic, and despair would only invite an unpropitious issue.

The press of the South has, by an outspoken course, done much to relieve the people from unnecessary alarm, and invited investigations into official malfeasance with the most beneficial results. Boldness on the part of the press at first was resisted by men who feared exposure and in order to satisfy a cowardly revenge, used official positions to punish us rather as convicted felons, than as a brave but conquered people. Obsequiousness of the press was vainly attempted to be purchased by suspensions and servility proffered by fines and imprisonments. A brave people could not give an approval to what they did not feel, or by continued silence, suppress the honest emotion of their hearts. Such a course would not only have lost their own self-esteem, but while failing to propitiate the hostility of the Radicals, would not have won the support of the President and the Conservatives.

That candid action and honest purpose is appreciated in loyal latitudes, we have had repeated proofs, and will yet win the esteem of every honorable man. Policy, when followed at the sacrifice of principle, is a bad guide, and unnatural concessions deceive none so much as those who are weak enough to rely on them.

The following extract from an article from the Louisville Democrat, upon this subject, forcibly illustrates our ideas, and shows how a manly and honest course is appreciated among real Union people:

"Editors of the party based on great moral ideas are scandalized that Southern papers should compliment the gallantries of men who fought in the Confederate service. How will they help it, and what will they say? They will say that they will sin that way. It would be very unnatural if they didn't. Butler and Brogden can't help it. They rather like the sin; and would be more likely to commit it themselves than to repress it in others. It is a bad thing, but we don't see any help for it. The South will cease to be a man when they forget those who risked all for them if it was a bad blunder. We rather think men are only the more to be trusted when they don't profess that they know they can't get, and don't restrain emotions they must feel."

We expect honorable men to comply with their obligations whether the duty is pleasant or not.—We don't expect the people South to repudiate the debt incurred by the Government they belong to, although they may never relate the object for which the debt was incurred. They may grant pensions to Union soldiers—for that is an obligation that inures in acquiescing in the situation.—But if the Southern people should profess an admiration for the duty of paying the debt, and propose to incur it, they should be thankful to see a soldier who whipped the Southern Confederacy out of existence, it would shake our faith in their professions generally. To should, like the Indians, not believe that fish story either.

Compliance with constitutional and legal obligations to all that can be taken of free people. Their sentiments, sympathies and opinions are their own, and it is not the business of the Government to control or restrain them. The South will never cease to honor the men who fought in the last war. They will deck the tombs of the fallen with flowers.—They will receive with honor the remains of those who were killed in the war. They will not be known if they did not; and a Government is not human that would undertake to find fault with what is natural and respectable, and which springs from the best feelings of mankind.

The New York News.

Benjamin Wood, Esq., has sold the New York News to Messrs. William Caldwell and Horace P. Whitney, who, in their statutory, express the purpose of making it "an independent organ of public opinion,

which will shrink from the discussion of no question that can concern the public, and will be influenced by the wishes or dictation of no party, faction or clique whatever."

Thaddeus Stevens—His Policy.

We call the attention of our readers to the speech, which we publish in another column this morning, recently delivered by Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to his constituents at Bedford. As the recognized leader and chosen chief of the Radical party, his utterances have an importance and significance that do not attach to those of ordinary men. A bold, bad man, and, without one of some capacity, he is from his position as the dictator of his party, more powerful for mischief than any other individual in the country. Fanatical at all times, the recent destruction of his private property, and the yet more recent and fierce onslaught of the President have supplied whatever may have been wanting to make up the full measure of his hatred for the South. Nothing but the most bitter and relentless persecution can be expected at the hands of such a man. Unfortunately for the country, the Radical party, in the main, seem desirous of carrying out his will. In the last Congress, his word was law; and measures were rejected or adopted, debate and discussion permitted or prohibited just as it suited his views.—A more complete subjection was probably never witnessed in the history of parties where there was any pretence to liberty of speech or freedom of action. We, therefore, look with interest to everything coming from him, in order to form a conjecture, at least, of the plan of operations against us. This Bedford speech leaves us in no doubt, and has the one merit, if no other, of being clear and explicit in its enunciations. There can be no doubt of his policy and his designs. They are such as we have a right to expect from Thaddeus Stevens—in a word, are simply devilish confiscation of property, negro equality, complete denial of all rights to us of the South, of either person or property, indeed, of life itself, impeachment of the President, and entire assumption of the reins of government, are prominent and undisguised points in his policy. He abates not one jot or tittle from the position he took at the first moment after the fortune of war delivered us bound in the hands of our enemy. The President standing upon a constitution and laws of his country, rejecting the opportunity to revenge the many indignities and injuries that had been inflicted upon him, put forth his plan for the restoration of the Union, a policy as remarkable for its wisdom as for its mercy. Mr. Stevens, the representative of the opposing party, put forth his policy. The issue was fully and squarely joined, and for some time the parties have been on trial by the country. The verdict has not yet been rendered; indeed has not yet been made up, but we very much fear that when it is the hopes of our poor South will have forever fled. The late tour of the President has, as we have before intimated, given us no joyful anticipations for the future; and so far as we have seen, the whole Southern press, with a single exception, seem to share our feelings. There seems to be a general impression that the sentiment of the North is with Mr. Stevens and not with the President. The only paper that takes a hopeful view, the Charleston News, thinks the insidiously heaped upon the President do not induce hostility towards him and his policy from the masses, but from certain individuals who desired to create the impression that the country was against him; in a word that the whole series of disturbances was a trick of fortune. This is a plausible solution, but we fear plausible only. The telegram of yesterday communicates another significant fact. The New York Herald, which has heretofore supported the policy of the President, now declares it to be a failure—in a word, has gone over to Mr. Stevens. It is true, that the Herald is mercenary as well as politic, and that gold dollars would influence it as decidedly as intimidation of popular will, so that its desertion of Mr. Johnson does not necessarily prove that Bennett thinks the people are opposed to him, for it may result simply from the fact that the Stevens' party bid higher than the other. However this may be, it is none the less a misfortune, for it is idle to deny that the Herald is a great power in the North. Mr. Stevens is evidently not intimidated or discouraged. His tone is as bold and defiant as ever, and he announces his plan of operations for the approaching campaign with as great an air of triumph and assured power, as if his enemy was already flying before him. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson is jubilant and confident of victory, and he is no mean or contemptible opponent. So far as we know, he has never yet been defeated in a contest before the people. His judgment and foresight in political matters has hitherto been unerring to a wonderful degree, and this gives us more hope than all else.

The contest is a hot one, and one in which singularly enough, the spectators have greater interest than the combatants. It is of vital importance to us of the South, but unfortunately we are unable to raise a finger even in aid of our champion. We have no desire unnecessarily to disturb or alarm our people. We have had trouble enough already to satisfy the most morbid appetite, but still we think it the part of wisdom to inform ourselves thoroughly as to the probable results of Radical success, and to ponder well the means, if any there be, to avert it, and the proper course for honorable men to pursue when the country shall have repudiated Mr. Johnson's policy and shall have endorsed that of Mr. Stevens.

The Spotsylvania Ladies' Memorial Association.

We have received the following circular, appealing to the South for aid for the above association, and insert it with it in the hope that the appeal will meet with a favorable response from many of our readers. In and around Spotsylvania Court House, many of our gallant dead who have breathed their last in that vicinity, even now the buried. Having taken upon themselves the great

work of caring for the graves of the gallant dead, and endeavoring as far as possible to preserve their identity, those ladies solicit the aid of the people of the several States who gave birth to those men of immortal renown, that they may be enabled to care for their remains.

The site selected for the Cemetery where in the bones of the dead are to be deposited, is situated near the Court House, protected by the shade of a fine grove of trees, and is withal one of the most beautiful situations in or around the village.

We trust that that aid which the association so much requires, will be extended.—Contributions should be addressed to Fredericksburg, Va., the nearest post office to which the association have access:

SPOTSZYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., 1866.

A large number of the ladies of this county have organized themselves into a body called "The Spotsylvania Ladies' Memorial Association," the object of which will be to rescue from neglect and devastation the remains of those who offered their lives in behalf of the "Lost Cause." It is intended, as far as possible, to identify and remove the remains of the Confederate dead who are buried in this and adjoining counties, to a Cemetery, the site of which has been selected, and it is desired to make their last resting place worthy of the heroes that it shall contain, and of Virginia, who will guard with jealous care the dead sons of her beloved sisters, still suffering from the desolations of a cruel war. We are compelled to appeal for aid for the furtherance of our object, to the patriotic and generous friends of the South, feeling that each one will esteem it a duty and a privilege to shield from obliteration the graves of those who went from their own State—It may be from their own homes. Remembering with pride what Southern women have accomplished in the dark, and past, we have assurance that our lives in behalf of this Association, any Society of kindred character may become auxiliary to this upon contributing not less than one dollar in behalf of this Association, to be represented on the basis of two representatives to every \$100 so contributed.

President, Mrs. Dr. A. J. BOUTWAIRE.

Mrs. JOHN R. SAMUEL, Vice President.

Miss E. C. FRENCH, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. J. M. BROWNE, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. R. C. DABNEY, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. WM. S. ALSON, JOHN A. ENGLISH, Dr. F. J. HANCOCK, JOHN L. ANDREWS, JAMES L. HANCOCK, H. A. LIPSCOMB, R. W. DALNEY, JOSEPH SANDFORD, Post Office, Fredericksburg, Va.

The Freedmen in North Carolina.

Gen. Howard is in receipt of a report from the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina of September 3, in which, in speaking of the present status of the colored man, he states his intentions, which have already been partially successful, of breaking up the great number of freedmen's camps throughout the State, and concentrating the needy and deserving at a few central points. It is his opinion that after October 1, but few duties will devolve upon the officer and agents of the Bureau in this State. The jurisdiction of affairs generally having been turned over to the civil authorities, all complaints of outrages between whites and blacks have, during the past month, been referred to the State Courts, and prosecutions have been enforced against offenders of both classes with equal zeal. He closes his report with the assertion that in an aggregate negro population of over three hundred thousand in the State, not more than two thousand five hundred have failed to place themselves out of the reach of want for the coming year.

Stamping the North.

Among the "unmistakable" appointed by the Mulatto Convention to canvass the North, we find the names of D. R. Goodloe, Esq. and Rav. Hoo Bain of this State. We do not know the capacity of either of these gentlemen for speaking. We suppose, however, they must have gained some reputation during the session of the Convention, for most assuredly they had none at home before that time.

By the way, cannot Judge Brooks and Attorney Starbuck give the Marshal something to do, to earn the salary paid him by the United States, so that he will not have the time to spend it in trying to destroy the Government?

As to the Rev. Bain, if he was devoted to the cause of Religion as he is to Radicalism, he might find enough profitable employment in a professional way, without helping Parson Brownlow do the devil's work.

The Late Hon. George E. Badger.

We return our thanks to Kemp P. Battle, Esq., for a copy of Governor Graham's Discourse "In Memory of the Life and Character of the Hon. George E. Badger," delivered by request of the Bar of Wake county.

We have been unable to read the address, but expect to derive much pleasure and information in its perusal. Coming from the master hand of an intimate personal and party friend, it must not only be reliable in matters relating to the distinguished North Carolinian whose life and character is the subject, but it will form an interesting chapter in the personal and political history of the State.

Death of Dr. C. W. Graham.

We learn that Dr. C. W. Graham, of Duplin county, died at his residence in Kernsville, on the 14th instant. Dr. Graham was one of the most estimable citizens of Duplin county, and was highly respected as such, both at home and abroad. He had been for a number of years, and was, at the time of his death, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, a position which he filled with ability, and in the discharge of his duties gave the highest satisfaction.

By this melancholy event his country has lost one of her most respected citizens, and the State one of her most accomplished sons and refined gentlemen. His loss is deeply felt by all his friends and acquaintances.—But what is the will of the Creator must be received with submission and quiet resignation.

Stamps on Deeds.

The Petersburg Index has been favored by a friend with the following letter. It is in relation to a matter that interests every citizen who are holders of, or otherwise parties to deeds, the records of which have been destroyed during the war.

It will be seen that deed executed before October 1st, 1862, require new stamps.—This has been frequently published, but

want of information respecting it is still the cause of trouble and expense:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, Sept. 8th, 1866.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 4th inst., that the first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Inasmuch as the duties were levied prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

Any instrument issued after the above date, without the proper stamps, may be presented to the collector by the parties, or any persons interested therein, and the same may be stamped, fixed and cancelled. Such an instrument issued at a time when, and in a place where no collection district was established, may be stamped by the collector who issued it, or by any party having an interest therein, at any time prior to January 1st, 1867. When originals are lost the necessary stamps may be affixed to copies duly proved.

Very respectfully,  
E. A. ROLLINS, Comm'r.

Mr. J. A. PETERSON, Edinboro, Va.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The importance with which Wilmington will be vested by the completion of this Road cannot be overestimated. The completion of this Road will attend it will be sufficient in itself to encourage our people to advance its completion. The advantages of the position of our city will be enhanced, and it will then become more of a centre of trade than any point within the limits of the State. Add to the communication by Railroad which we possess with the Eastern and Northern portions of the State, and with the Upper Districts of South Carolina, a direct communication with the rich agricultural Western and North Carolina, and we cannot overrate the advantages which will ensue by the completion of this route. It will be no mere trifling, transient advantage, but it will be a settled, substantial and lasting benefit, one that will insure prosperity to the coming generations as well as to ourselves.

There is an apathy existing in regard to this important subject which will cause us to regret for our city. It is not because we are not aware that the end in view entertained by the corporation would benefit us, but notwithstanding the knowledge existing in regard to the matter, total indifference is manifested, and by this means the corporation are deprived of that encouragement so necessary to success. They have striven against many obstacles, and have had serious obstacles to surmount. They should receive assistance, support and encouragement that they may be strengthened and invigorated in order that the completion of their task may be rendered less difficult. This should be the case, as the committee who are to derive a direct and lasting benefit from the work, should show themselves appreciative of the labor undertaken, and will lend a helping hand, knowing full well that it should advance their own interests.

We trust the future will be fraught with many good results from the march of time, and that what is now hoped and wished for, and is yet only in view, will become lasting, permanent and unalterable, establishing in this particular the security, stability and increase of our trade.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court which has been in session here during the present week, will close its sitting after to-day, as the time allotted will then have expired. Owing to the press of business upon the Court we have deferred publishing the proceedings until it shall have adjourned. We endeavor by the next issue to present to the most important to our readers, since the commencement of the sitting sundry freedmen have had sentence executed upon them for larceny at the whipping post. Considerable county business of importance has been transacted, and various appropriations made which we will report in due season.

The resumption of civil law, and the active operations of the Courts, have had a most beneficial effect, and by their influence we hope, in time, to see the evils of the present age done away with, and the morals of the country regain their former standing.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

THE COUNTY COURT having concluded its sitting, yesterday afternoon, adjourned sine die. Several cases not disposed of were continued until next term. The press of business upon the Court rendered impossible the transaction of the whole, but the most important was gotten through with, and only a few cases of minor importance have been continued.

The Legislature. For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1866.

Messrs. Englehart & Price:

I was surprised to see in the issue of the 10th inst. of your issue, "Mar. Citizens," suggesting my name to the voters of the county of New Hanover as a candidate to represent the Senate of our State.

While thoroughly appreciating the compliment involved in this suggestion, and recognizing in its author a man of high character and high ability, I nevertheless decline to be a candidate for the very honorable position named. Aside from the fact that my time and services are the property of my constituents, I am a member of the State, I am, under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina, prohibited from sitting as a member of either House of Commons.

I may be permitted to add, I should deem exceedingly impolitic and unfortunate, that at this juncture, in the condition of our State, there should be any contest in our country for their services referred to in the communication of Many Citizens.

Very Respectfully,  
WM. A. WRIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Riot at Indianapolis.—Speech of the President before Leaving—Arrival at Louisville—Enthusiastic Reception.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—The Indianapolis Journal of this morning regrets very much the occurrence of last night. The Herald believes the riot was preconcerted. The President was introduced to a crowd of 2,000 persons in front of the Bates House this morning before leaving for Louisville. In the course of his speech he said: "We have succeeded in putting down one rebellion, but now the rebellion has passed round to the other end of the line, and we find a revolutionary spirit manifesting itself."

He hoped that the time had arrived when all people would stand up for their country, regardless of party shackles and party considerations. Let the Constitution be our guide and platform. Our league is not one of the league extending over the country for revolutionary purposes. It is unnecessary to have any other or higher league than the Constitution of the United States. [Immense cheering.] I want no higher Constitutional league than that. The Constitution is my league. I belong to the Constitutional league of my country. I had hoped that the time had come when all could rally around the Constitution, and lift ourselves above party to preserve our country."

The President further said: "Slanders and misrepresentations have gone in advance of me, especially over the country, that usurpation has been exercised by the Executive Department of the Government. But, let me say, whatever power has been exercised has been in your behalf. The veto power has been exercised for the purpose of preventing or checking imprudent, hasty and unconstitutional legislation."

Mr. Sevard also addressed the crowd at Indianapolis, saying that Indiana had become a border State, and that the condition of things during the war had become reversed, and what were then loyal States had bid fair to become hostile to the Government through the excitement of party politics.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11—4 P. M.—The Presidential party have arrived in this city, and have met a cordial welcome. Thousands upon thousands of people arrived here early to-day to greet the President. Over 15,000 spectators were gathered in the streets to welcome President Johnson, which they did with demonstrations of great joy, and with prolonged cheering. The party were escorted through some of the

principal streets by the military and civil associations.

goods-to-night will form a most attractive inducement to the philanthropic to encourage the enterprise.

Wilmington and Our Railroads.

We extract the following from the Baltimore correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist. We regret that want of room compels us to omit the rest of the letter.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD. At immortal Kingsville we were transferred to the Wilmington train. The locomotive and rolling stock of the road are of the very best. From the lamination of the rails or other causes unknown to this deponent, the motion of the cars is not more agreeable than that of the South Carolina road. Save this presumably inevitable defect, no fault can be found with this road. Conductor Sherwood is a noble gentleman, ever on the alert to oblige his guests.

Darkness being imminent when we reached Kingsville, no opportunity was afforded of investigating the condition of the country. I have every reason to believe that the general aspect and deficiency of the crops does not materially differ from the panorama on the Carolina road.

About four o'clock a. m., we were notified that Wilmington was close at hand. Our hotel was made a through in a trim hotel rather than a car. Scarcely had they been completed when the turbid Cape Fear discolored itself, and little further on the straggling lights of drowsy Wilmington. At this point had been stationed a year during the blockade many memories were evoked. The blockade runners that came and went like sea gulls—Whiting who held his life in his hand on the ramparts of Fort Fisher, and lost it—Lynch, who passed away in this city in obscurity—Greenhow, the gifted dead surgeon, who resided his Swedenborg and suffered unnumbered trials like a philosopher—since dead in the embrace of poverty. Many sad emotions were conjured up as we steamed across the dark river, but I will speak of them no more.

The Wednesday, a superb forty batt transport met us from one depot to the other. Once across the shadowy outlines of the town could be descried through the morning fog.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD. Colonel Fremont, the Superintendent of this road, must be a man of mark, certainly a man of most admirable system. His depot is equal to a West Point arsenal in its appointments. The locomotives, passenger cars and freight cars are all of the country, and superior to those observed elsewhere upon the route. One of his engines can run from Wilmington to Weldon with but a single supply of fuel. The passenger cars are set upon springs of a spiral form, and for easy motion are not inferior to any Northern carriages. Fifteen hundred tons of new rail have largely replaced the old. The bonds of the Company have the singular fortune of being held by but three or four capitalists in England and this country. They do not beggar on the market, and none are to be seen in the scenery is, of course monotonous enough, but the rapidity and smoothness of the locomotion more than compensated for natural blemishes. Innumerable pine-orchards, scattered as though used as scratching posts by the natives, a Wagoner in which order is supposed to reign; an Enfield without a musket, but boasting one church and unlimited bar-rooms; Goldsboro', with its pretty dwellings, and Wilson, with its pretty girls; to best corn and cotton crops and the most fertile soil, all these things, swelling like Edgewood orators—such is the scene.

Fortune is the wayfarer who travels with Conductor Morrison. His amiability and quiet force of character caused his praises to be chorussed.

The Excise Law Decision.

The constitutionality of the Excise Law has been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the judgment will doubtless be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Board will thus have no power of putting forth their full strength for the suppression of the Sunday traffic in liquor, and for the enforcement of the numerous restrictions upon those who are engaged in that traffic on other days of the week. We trust they will use the power with care and discretion. They will be most effectively aided by not rendering the law odious by a too strict interpretation of its letter; and the good order of the community will be best promoted by avoiding repressive measures which, in the course of sense of the community will judge to be harsh and unnecessary.

They will do well to remember also that, with whatever good intent the act was framed, there are provisions contained in it which are impossible to be enforced.—We need only refer to one of these, that liquor shall not be sold to any apprentice or person under 18 years of age. Such a clause may be wise in one sense, but it will either be wholly disregarded, or will give rise to an amount of concealment and lying which in themselves constitute moral guilt.

THE SOUTHERN ORPHANS' FAIR IN BALTIMORE.

The Grand Opening.—Large Attendance.—The Noble Women of Baltimore.—The Baltimore papers give extremely interesting accounts of the opening of the Second Southern Relief Fair, the proceeds of which are to be expended in building an Asylum in this city for the destitute orphans of Confederate soldiers.

THE EXTENSIVE preparations of Monday Hall have been partially completed, the large hall of the Maryland Institute will be open Monday night to the public, and was soon thronged with the fashion and elite of the city, all anxious to donate at least a mite towards the success of the great and grand enterprise.

The "Record Office" or place of "Registration," as the ladies term it, presided over by Messrs. Moulton, Duffin and Callis, where all visitors may be registered, with a guaranteed right to vote, for the small sum of ten cents, is proving a decided pecuniary success, and is constantly surrounded by the visitors as they arrive.

The "Gipsies' Bower," presided over by Mrs. John McSherry and assistants, is a decided novelty, and is also proving highly successful. The bower is entirely covered with garly flowers, and is a very "charmed," of course, each of which is sold for ten cents, and upon being broken open found to contain some startling revelation.

The splendid piano donated by Messrs. Stief Brothers, No. 7 N. Liberty street, attracts much attention. It will be valued at \$1,000, at one dollar per chance. The chances are being taken very rapidly, and those who desire to take chances should do so promptly, or they will be deprived of an opportunity.

The Floral Bower, presided over by Mrs. Shares, of Richmond Virginia, and assistants, is one of the most beautiful features of the entire fair. In the centre of the large room covered structure is placed a constantly flowing fountain, the large basin and receptacle for water being filled with hundreds of beautiful bouquets of flowers, which are kept fresh and fragrant by the constant shower of spray and water. The flowers do not freely purchasers among the visitors.

The Ice Cream Saloon of Mrs. Semmes, in the rear of the hall, is also a decided success, and will add largely to the receipts.

The Refreshment Department, under the direction of Mrs. Dr. J. S. Richardson, whose beaming countenance affords an irresistible invitation to "be seated and partake" of the luxuries of the season, promises to be, perhaps, the most valuable and lucrative position of the exhibition, and all who have thus far indulged in a lunch at the tables are enthusiastic in their praise.

Clearance of fare" presented for discussion. Cleanliness, which is said to be "akin to godliness," prevails everywhere, dirt or dust being considered "an abomination" in the eyes of the indefatigable managers, who are ably assisted by Mrs. Irene Orrdoff and other kind hearted and energetic volunteers.

The various tables are being rapidly filled to overflowing with articles, mostly ornamental and valuable, and the display of

The Douglas Monument.

The inauguration of the monument to the memory of Douglas is the most attractive occasion that ever occurred in the history of Chicago. The President and his family have regarded it as sufficiently important to call for their presence, and all classes of the people are emulous of honoring the dead statesman. The following description of the monument is interesting. We take it from the Chicago Times:

It will consist of a circular platform base, fifty-two feet in diameter and two and a half feet high. Upon this will be placed a similar platform, but a little smaller, which will be surmounted by a sepulchre twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet thick. Inside it will contain a chamber, ten feet square. In the chamber will be placed the sarcophagus containing the remains of the great statesman. The sarcophagus will be visible through a bronze door six and a half feet high and three feet wide. The sepulchre will be ornamented with projecting pedestals from the corners. Surrounding the sepulchre will be a pedestal twenty-one feet in height, having a base fifteen feet square. On this will be erected a column forty-three feet in length, six feet square at the base and three and a half feet square at the top. The column will be terminated by a cap six feet high, which forms the base for the colossal statue of Douglas.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be placed four seated symbolical figures, life-sized, sculptured in light marble. One of these figures will represent Douglas, with his hand a medallion likeness of Douglas. By her side will be a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The remaining figures will represent America with a shield, History reclining on a tablet, and Fame with the symbolical wreath and trumpet. Over the entrance to the monument will be a pediment, and upon the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs representing the history and progress of the West. These represent Indian hunting scenes; pioneers building log cabins, plowing and felling trees; commerce represented by a ship and packages of goods; and the sciences are represented by a locomotive, a railroad and a telegraph. Still another device represents education, a group of children, the State Capitol building, a church in the distance, and a plow.

The statue will represent the great patriot and statesman as standing by the Constitution on one side and the Union on the other, which is represented by the Roman fasces.

The first section of the monument is about half completed, and is nearly finished. At each corner of the Douglas grave will be erected a pillar about 20 feet high. These will be joined by four arches, which will be draped and decorated with flowers. Around the bases of the pillars flags will be arranged. In front of the grave will be a row of marble busts of Douglas, together with a model of the monument.

From the N. Y. Times.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE EXCISE LAW has been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the judgment will doubtless be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Board will thus have no power of putting forth their full strength for the suppression of the Sunday traffic in liquor, and for the enforcement of the numerous restrictions upon those who are engaged in that traffic on other days of the week. We trust they will use the power with care and discretion. They will be most effectively aided by not rendering the law odious by a too strict interpretation of its letter; and the good order of the community will be best promoted by avoiding repressive measures which, in the course of sense of the community will judge to be harsh and